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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

EGO AND ECHO.

A PHANTASY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I asked of Echo, 'other day.
(Whose words are few and often funny)
What to a novice she could say
Of courtship, love and matrimony?
Quoth Echo, plainly, *"Matter-o' Money!"*

Whom should I marry?—should it be
A dashing damsel, gay and pert—
A pattern of inconstancy;
Or selfish mercenary flirt?
Qurth Echo, sharply, *"Nary flirt!"*

What if—weary of the strife
That long has lured the dear deceiver—
She promised to amend her life,
And sin no more; can I believe her,
Quoth Echo, with decision, *"Leave her!"*

But if some maiden with a heart,
On me should venture to bestow it,
Pray should I act the wiser part
To take the treasure, or forego it?
Quoth Echo, very promptly, *"Go it!"*

But what if, seemingly afraid
To bind her fate, in Hymen's fetter,
She vow she means to die a maid,
In answer to my loving letter?
Quoth Echo, rather coolly, *"Let her!"*

What if, in spite of her disdain,
I find my heart entwined about
With Cupid's dear delicious chain,
So closely that I can't get out?
Quoth Echo, laughingly, *"Get out!"*

But if some maid with beauty blest,
As pure and fair as Heaven can make her,
Will share my labor and my rest,
Till envious Death shall overtake her?
Quoth Echo, *sotto voce*, *"Take her!"*

From the 78th Penna. Regiment.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Co. D, 78th Regt., P. V. I.,
Nashville, May 26th, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE:—When I last wrote I told you we would leave Transfer Barracks in a day or two. I had reason to think so at that time as there had been an order to that effect issued two days previous to my writing. We are still here, and, for aught I know, may remain for some time. These barracks are now nearly finished and most of the workmen employed on them have been discharged. They are designed for a kind of Soldiers' Home—a place where soldiers passing through to rejoin their regiments, or, better still, on the way to be mustered out and join the loved at home, are fed and rested. Nearly fifteen hundred of these transient soldiers are in camp now.—The substantial and tasteful manner in which these barracks are fitted up make it apparent that the government does not intend them to be vacated when this "cruel war" is over, but that they shall be a pleasant home for a band of tried and faithful soldiers, who, knowing well the price of liberty, will watch with sleepless vigilance the smallest movements of a people, a great part of whom have proven themselves unworthy to be the guardians of American liberty. A picket fence seven feet high surrounds the entire camp extending within a few rods of Fort Negley. A walk or "beat" three feet wide and near the top of the fence on the inside also extends around the camp. At the angles of the fence and with their bases resting on the "beat" are sentry towers, nine feet high, of the octagon form, the roof conical, and surmounted by a ball—the whole tastefully painted. The gateways are beautifully arched, the grounds about the camp neatly graded, and a large central plat laid out, around which it is intended to plant shade trees. A plentiful supply of water is furnished every room. A room has also been fitted up for the use of the Christian Commission in which are long tables for reading and writing purposes. The Commission have placed a fine library in the room for circulation among the soldiers, and religious and secular papers, tracts, &c., are freely given. Paper and envelopes are furnished those wishing to write to their friends. Indeed, scarcely anything is wanted in order to make this a delightful Soldiers' Home. All true Americans will rejoice to see our Government fit up with so much care and taste these permanent military posts, and to observe how in all details the comfort and happiness of the brave men who fought her battles and who will compose the bulk of her regular army, are consulted.

During the last two weeks paroled men from Lee's and Johnston's armies and from surrendered guerilla bands in different parts of the country, have been arriving in Nashville in large numbers by the Chattanooga and Huntsville trains. Some days as high as one thousand come in, and frequently three or four hundred per day. Only those who have seen the Johnnies in large numbers can form an accurate idea of the accumulated filthiness and the utterly wretched condition of these unfortunate men. There is, though, a strange similarity of appearance and expression among them, so that the remark is a common one, "when you have seen one rebel you have seen all, for all look alike." For the benefit especially of our young friends and the children who have not seen the rebels and whom I have often heard wondering "how a rebel looked," I would say a pretty good picture of a rebel, that is a paroled rebel, might run in this wise: he is a man with long, greasy, uncombed hair, a brown or gray slouch hat, the rim drooping at all points, a profusion of whiskers and moustache, partly hiding a countenance in which hate and despair are traced and love is wanting; his body clad, if clad you may call it, in a tattered gray or tan-colored coat, his trousers of the same material, unless indeed he has secured the clothes of some murdered Union soldier, or forced an exchange with some one of our famished braves while confined in one of their Andersonvilles or Libbys.—Multiply this picture by thousands, and though it may not be a very good one, you may fancy you see before you the amiable beings, who, under the chivalrous Lee, Johnston, Jackson, Mosby, Forest, and others, through four years, with spirits akin to demons, have been imbruing their hands in the blood of Union men. Nashville is crowded with them now; one meets them everywhere; the Provost Marshal's office is thronged with them.—They take the oath freely, for it carries with it great benefits, but it is very doubtful whether many of them are better Union men after they have taken the oath of allegiance than before. The conduct of many of these men subsequently show that the Union Tennesseean's view is the correct one, viz: that they can't be trusted. There is a vast difference between the Union people of the North and the Union people of the South in the sentiments they respectively entertain toward the vanquished rebels. We, of the North, generally speaking, are inclined to clemency and are ready to forgive, some perhaps to forget, and to give to the repentant rebels all privileges and comforts not inconsistent with the dignity and welfare of the Nation. With the Unionists of the South it is different: there is scarcely one of them but who has had a father, brother, son or relative shot or hung, or been himself chased from his home and hunted for his life, his family perhaps outraged, and this by guerilla bands composed most likely of his nearest neighbors, in the service and with the sanction of the Confederate Government. In talking with the Union Tennessee troops, of whom we see a great many here, one quickly perceives their admiration for the old law, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, blood for blood," and their implicit faith in it as a rule of action in their future dealings with those at whose hands they have suffered so many indignities and wrongs.

The Freedman's Schools here maintained by and under the control of the different State Freedman Associations, some of them under the care of some particular Christian denomination, are all in a vigorous and flourishing condition. The highest hopes of the friends of the down-trodden race are more than realized in the eagerness of these people to attend school, and the rapid advancement they make in all the branches of study. The school that has most interested us during our stay here is one of three schools in the city under the care of the Pennsylvania Freedman's Association, and under the immediate supervision and control of Mr. Mitchel, of Philadelphia, agent for the Penna. Freedman Association in the Southwest. A small party of us visited this school a few days since. It is held in a rather modest frame building, in the western part of the city. It is taught by three ladies from Williamsport, Penna.: Miss Ault, Miss Shumaker, and Mrs. Fribley, widow of the late Col. Fribley, who was formerly a captain in the 84th Penna. There are two hundred scholars in attendance from the age of five to eighteen, and the ladies told us they every day had to reject numerous applications to enter the school. They called our attention to a poor young soldier who had lost his right arm in the service, and who was seated in among the little children industriously employed on his book. The ladies said he had come day after day and plead so hard to be admitted into the school that his request was granted. Outside the door was one little four year old boy whose appearance would interest almost any one. He was a chubby, bright eyed fellow, with calico shirt and linsey trousers, and a little torn wool hat, which he was continually swinging round in the air. He was barefoot, and went through a number of indescribable evolutions for our benefit and amusing us by hiding his face in his hat, turning somersaults, and beating on the steps with sticks in imitation of a drummer. The teacher told us he came there every morning and would not leave till the school was out in the evening. As he is somewhat noisy they frequently order and sometimes drive him away, but he returns and says he will stay there till they take him in. I think he will yet carry his point. Upon examining the copy books of the children we were surprised to see how well they imitated the "copies," and how neat and free from blots their books were kept. The ladies told us they had been teachers while at home, but that in all their experience in teaching they had not been cheered by such marked advancement as characterized this school.—Much attention is paid to music in these schools; and we were attentive listeners while the children of this school sang for us the following beautiful and touching song:

The Slave Children's Song of Freedom.

Free! we are free! with a wild and happy cry,
We children in our gladness are shouting far and high!
Free! we are free! Oh, let the tidings fly.
We are free to day!

CHORUS.—Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah,
We are free to-day!

Free from the fetters that bound our fathers low,
Free from the wretchedness our weeping mothers know,
Free from the auction-block with all its shame and woe,
We are free to-day!

CHORUS.—Glory, glory, &c.

Free! we are free! Now toil shall be repaid.
The cravings of the hungry mind with knowledge shall be stayed,
And ignorance no longer bind the soul for glory made.
We are free to-day!

CHORUS.—Glory, glory, &c.

Free! we are free! though dusky be the skin,
Pure may the spirit be that God has put within,
For Jesus has redeemed it from misery and sin.
We are free to-day!

CHORUS.—Glory, glory, &c.

God bless the President who signed the Freedom bill!
God bless the Christian hearts who pray for freedmen still!
And praises be to God above, by whose most blessed will
We are free to-day!

CHORUS.—Glory, glory, &c.

Yours, truly, M. H. S.

From the Chicago Home Visitor.

A Story of Gen. Grant's Boyhood.

The village of Georgetown, Ohio, where Gen. Grant and the writer of this article spent a part of their boyhood, the arrival of a show of any kind, was a great event, and the one with which my story is connected, was a circus. People came from every part of the country, in all kind of conveyances, to see the wonderful feats. To the boys, the pony and the monkey were the great objects of attraction. The boys and the monkey, as if enjoying peculiar favors, were permitted to ride the pony.

This pony was well trained to perform his part. On the occasion of which I speak, after the pony and monkey had performed to the great delight of the spectators, the manager asked if there was not a boy who would like to ride the pony. The word had no sooner been spoken, than out stepped a good sized boy from the country, and took his seat upon the pony. The pony understood well the part to be performed now, and as soon as he was turned into the ring, began running at the top of his speed, and to rear and kick as high as he could; then suddenly turning around, the boy went suddenly into the dust, to the great amusement of lookers on. The pony seemed to enjoy the trick as much as the audience.

The manager then said, "Perhaps there is another boy who would like to take a ride." Finally, out stepped Ulysses S. Grant. He was much smaller in size than the boy who had just been thrown by the pony. The manager placed young Grant upon the back of the pony. Ulysses took the reins into his hands, and tucked his heels close in behind the shoulder blades of the pony. He seemed to comprehend the situation. The manager, seeing his composure and self-reliance, thought he would give the pony a hint of what he must do. So he gave him a smart crack with the whip, and away he went at the top of his speed, now roaring so high as to be nearly erect on his hind feet, then kicking up so as to be perpendicular upon his fore feet; but Ulysses never lost, for a moment, his equilibrium. The pony, finding he could not unhorse him this way, ran around the ring at the top of his speed, and then suddenly wheeled about. But the rider was not taken by surprise; he threw both arms tightly about the neck of the pony and stuck to him, amidst the great cheering of the crowd. The pony could no more throw him from his back than he could, the monkey. He "fought it out on that line," as much as in taking Richmond and Vicksburg. Whatever U. S. Grant undertook to do, he did.

[For the Globe.]

The Grand Review.

There was one of the grandest military parades here in the city of Washington, on the 23d and 24th inst., ever made on this continent, but one or two parallels of which have ever been witnessed, even among the first military nations of Europe. Every train of cars which arrived two days previous to the parade brought numerous accessions to the crowd of civilians who have been flocking to the city for the purpose of witnessing the review, and it is reliably estimated that not less than fifty thousand persons arrived here between the twentieth and twenty-second. Seventy-five thousand men, members of the army of the Potomac, on the 23d, marched past the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Lieutenant General, and Major General W. T. Sherman. Men from every state in the Union were assembled at the Capital to see the returning soldiers. Pennsylvania avenue from one extremity to the other, was lined on both sides with a forest of faces. As early as eight o'clock, family groups were selecting and securing positions on the steps of the Treasury building, on stoops of houses, on roofs, on balconies, at windows, on stationary carts, on everything that could raise them to an easy view of the coming military panorama. All business places were closed. The army was to be seen, and to be welcomed; and beside that naught else was thought worth attending to. The preparations to receive the army, however, compared with the desire to see it, and to welcome its merits and deeds. Never was an army welcomed like this one. The Reviewing Officers were the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and Lieut. General Grant. They sat in a pavilion erected in front of the White House, on the south side of the avenue. This pavilion was beautifully festooned with battle flags, and decorated with flowers and evergreen. Immediately over the centre of the pavilion, and at each end of the same were large sized stars formed of flowers and evergreens, while the following names of battles, in which many of the soldiers had participated, were conspicuously displayed from the top of the pavilion: Gettysburg, Donelson, Bentonsville, Petersburg, Richmond, Vicksburg, Shiloh, South Mountain, South River and Wilderness. The first soldier of the army of the Potomac that passed in review before the President of the United States was George G. Meade, its Major General commanding. He rode past as quiet and self-possessed as if he were at another Gettysburg. The heroes who have rescued Washington from the hands of the rebels are now gathered around it like children who cluster after a hard day's work or a long absence, to the comforts of fireside and home. Nearly two hundred and thirty thousand soldiers are quartered on the fields and hills and along the streams around the Capitol that bears the name of the Father of his country. We thought as Meade's massive columns rolled, wave after wave, through the main artery of the city, if there are peace and harmony here at the very heart and hearthstone of the Republic, it is we who have produced them. As the troops passed Willard's it was observed that the rooms occupied by Governor Curtin had displayed from their windows several Pennsylvania flags, which were greeted with joy by the Pennsylvania soldiers, and the Governor, who stood at the window, was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by Pennsylvania soldiers as they filed past; the Governor bowed his acknowledgements repeatedly, and expressed his gratification at the continued good will of the troops of his State. First, we must obey God's commands; Second, our country's. It is every man's duty to obey these two commands.

Sergt. J. G. H.

YOUR FARE, MISS.—A young lady lately entered a city railroad car.—Pretty soon the conductor approached her, and said:

"Your fare, Miss."

She blushed and looked confused, but said nothing. The conductor was rather astonished at this, but ventured to remark once more;

"Your fare, Miss."

This time the pink on her cheeks deepened to carnation, as the rustic beauty replied:

"Well, if I am good looking, you hadn't ought to say it loud afore folks."

The passengers in the car roared with laughter, and her lover at once settled the fare.

☞Mrs. Partington says Ike has bought a horse so spirituous that he always goes off in a decantor.

Battle Flags of Pennsylvania.

Interesting Ceremony at Camp Return Harrisburg.—Speeches by Col. A. B. McCalmont and Governor Curtin.

On Saturday evening, the interesting ceremony of receiving the battle flags of Pennsylvania regiments mustered out of service, took place at Camp Return, Harrisburg, in the presence of a concourse of spectators. Sixteen regiments were represented on the occasion—in all about five thousand men. The veterans were massed in front of a stand erected for the Governor and staff, and after prayer by Rev. Robinson, Col. A. B. McCalmont, formerly of Pittsburgh, and lately in command of the 208th Pennsylvania Volunteers, saluted the Governor and said he had the honor of returning to the Executive of the State standards he had presented to regiments present. The colors had survived, and whether whole or tattered, they had been brought back to the Governor that they might be deposited in the archives of the State. They had been triumphantly preserved and these noble men had brought them here. Some, sir, are tattered and worn, and they call up associations that I will not dwell upon; but, thank God! they are all here. The recollection of the scenes through which they have passed is too fresh upon me, and time prevents me recurring generally to the memory of the many brave men that have fallen under the Standards which I now return to your hands. Thank God, though many have fallen, these emblems are preserved, and the great reality is secured. We have still a country, still a home, still our free institutions, and these noble men around me have fought to preserve them! I shall not be invidious; I shall make no distinctions. One regiment shall not be praised above another—all have done their duty—all of them are entitled to the gratitude of their fellow citizens at home—I bring you their common offering, won for you in carnage and blood, and through sufferings and afflictions.

Col. McCalmont's speech was quite eloquent, and drew tears from his scarred veteran companions, as well as civilians present.

Gov. Curtin, on stepping forward, was greeted with nine rousing cheers. In receiving the honored flags Governor Curtin remarked to the veterans that he praised God no tarnish rested upon the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and that their flags were returned without dishonor. He said: "How can I express to you the measure of your services to your country and your fellow-citizens who have remained at home. You do not bring back to us the spoils of desolated cities, no captives to be made slaves—but higher, holier, far, your mission and its results! You bring back to us a Government restored and saved. The free institutions we received from the Apostles of Liberty in the Revolution, you give, with all their blessings to our children. Heretofore the freest, you have now made this the strongest government in the world; and you have demonstrated that a republic can live through domestic treason and insurrection; and, more than all, you give to the experiment of American civilization four millions of ransomed people. [Immense applause.] If we could this day dry the tears of the widows and orphans; if we could restore the maimed and call from their graves the heroic dead, our happiness would be complete. But I cannot fail to congratulate you now, before you return to your homes, on the part our great Commonwealth has taken in this bloody drama. We have give our full share of blood and treasure, and the field upon which we now stand will be known as classic ground, for here has been the great central point of the forces. When my administration of public affairs will have been forgotten, [cries of "You will never be forgotten!"] and the evil will be only known to the investigation of the antiquarian, Camp Curtin, with its memories and associations will be immortal. I am not ashamed to say to you fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, that I have tried to do my duty to you. I wish I could have done more for you. [Voices—"You did! You're the soldier's friend?"] I do not know who gave me that name of "the soldier's friend," but God knows if I deserve it, I am proud of it! You do not realize the extent of your services to the country, and how much we all owe to you.

In conclusion, Governor Curtin said: I wish you all a safe return to your homes, and that you may there find happiness and prosperity. To-day I feel proud of my office, for I know that I represent the heart of all the people of Pennsylvania and speak for them when I pray Almighty God to bless you.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.—The newly planted fruit will bear watching. If they have but a few weak leaves only, it shows the roots have been injured; then prune them severely, which will make them grow freely. It should be a main object to make all transplanted trees not merely have leaves, but have new shoots at the earliest possible moment. If they are growing very well, they may be allowed to perfect a few fruit. Overbearing on a newly planted tree is, however, one of the best ways of making it stunted for years.

Strawberries, when grown in hills—the most laborious but most productive method of growing them—should have runners cut off as they grow, and the surface soil kept loose by shallow hoeings occasionally. Short litter, half rotten as a mulch, is also beneficial.—Lawn mowings are often applied, but with little benefit. Where they are grown in beds, they should not be too thick, as they starve one another, and the crop next year will be poor.

Blackberries are not always ripe when they are black. Leave them on till they part readily from the stalks.

Currants are so easily grown as to require few hints for their management. If they throw up many suckers, take out a portion now, instead of waiting till winter to cut them away. The currant borer is a great pest, eating out the pith of young shoots, and causing them to grow poorly, and bear but small fruit next year. Gummy "fly paper" is, we think, the best thing to catch them.

Gooseberries should have the soil, and even the plants, if it were practicable, shaded a little. Dry air about them is one great cause of mildew.

Red spider and other insects closely follow on the heels of a dry atmosphere They must be watched, and not suffered to injure the leaves till by natural maturity the plant has no longer use for them.

Raising Squashes.

Squashes do best on new land. All the summer varieties have a hard shell when matured. The crook-necks, and the white and yellow summer scolloped are the usual varieties grown. Different varieties should be planted far apart, as they mix very easily. Two or three plants are enough for a hill. The best protection from bugs is the box, covered with gauze or glass. Squashes occupy a great deal of ground when suffered to run and have their own way. Where a person has but little room, and wishes to economise, a trellis for them to run upon is recommended, and is said to operate very successfully. Stakes or small posts are set up two feet apart each way, and the seed planted in the centre. When the vines begin to run they are trained upon the slats nailed to the posts, and by throwing boards across the slats the fruit is supported, and will ripen much earlier than when allowed to lay on the ground half covered with leaves.

Squashes trained in this way can be made to occupy but little space, and are said to bear as profusely as when the vines run over the ground. To those who have but little room, the plan is well worth trying. For late varieties, the best are the Hubbard, Boston, Marrow, Acorn, and vegetable Marrow. The Valparaso is a tolerable fair variety when the season is just right. Immense squashes sometimes grown are rather for the sight than the table. They are coarse meated and watery, compared with the little nurley Hubbard, which is mealy, and as delicately flavored as the sweet potato. As squashes are great runners, they do better with their ends clipped off.

Training Tomatoes.

A very cheap and good rack for training tomato vines upon, is to take a piece of wood three or four feet long, similar in size to a roofing lath, bore three holes through it, then take sticks two feet long and put them in the first mentioned piece, which, by sharpening one end, can be driven into the ground, three of those upright to each plant, forming a triangle for the plant to grow in. After the plant has grown to a considerable size, and the first buds appear where the tomato will be, clip the branch off just above them, which retards the growth of the vine, and facilitates the growth of the young tomato. By having the vines thus trained, it prevents the tomato from rotting, and the chickens do not have as good a chance to destroy them. One dozen vines thus planted and trained will produce enough tomatoes for any ordinary family. I deem it the most economical way of training them, especially in the cities. In the fall these racks can be packed away in some old building, then they will be always ready for use.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE,— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865. NO. 51.

A. Ward "Strikes Oil."

The following characteristic letter from the great showman, who has abandoned the "wax figger" business for the world of "ile," is full of interest:

SALT RIVER BORINS, May 1, 1865.—*My Dearest Betsey Jane:*—Here I am cum, as slick as grens out of the ranch of the "slings and arrers of outragis forchune," as the Poit seg. Ef enny-body enqwires to Baldinsville about Artemus Ward, that used to be sum in the Show Bizness, say to them with a Tear in thy I, Artimeous (that's the Greek spell of my name) the grate showman is ded—that is, to ignoble persoots. Tell 'em Artemus is no more Artemus, but a body corporate; tell 'em Betsey Jane Ward is no more the wife of the Captin of the Baldinsville milishy, but a lady. Betsy Jane I've struck ile! I'm as rich as Creasus. My ile will spirt up in a stream 2 hundred feet Hi, an as thick as the mane mast of the irunsides.

O Betsy, wot a sight of mane work I've dun in my parst career! To think that I used to handle the Bo Constrictors and other reptile snaiks in my show, an arterwards the copperheads of N. York & Richmon in the way of diplomasy—an all for no use. I got poor and poorer, while the snaiks an tigers got fat; and at larst the pesky rebs confisticated my show, an "Othelly's occupation was gone."

This is a kold world, Betsy—particularly whare ther's no ile. When I got poor (cauz how I was tu good naturd, like father Abram, and let the boys inty my show without payin) even my monkeys maid mouths at me, an I was a wax figger meself—that is, I was Patients on a monconment. But nobody saw it but me. Now its different. Shakspeer, or sum other wise theolojun, sed, sum is born grate, sum win grateness by a pack of cards or a Hoss race, an the rest get big by axident. Now I didn't win it, or get it thurst onto me, but I bord it out the stuns of salt river, with a govorment orgur. Borin is of two kinds—borin for the corporation (that is for the money) an arterwards for the ile.—Wal, you see I bord meself out of A. Ward into a grate company, calld the "Oleaginus Saline Carbuniferus Indication Manufacturin Company." I tell you privitly, that name took splendid. We—that's me, an Artemus, an Artimeous, & Mr. Ward—opined an offis, an from Monday morn till Sundy dawn we bookt the shares. Our Co. was organized to wit—it had 17 milluns of shares at 3 sents a share, & one sent "reserved for workin capital."—We garrantied everything.

We tole the noose boys and uther contrebans that we had the "royilty" an "fee simple" of all the ile on salt river. We tole 'em we was aposed to aristockrisy an big shears. We tole 'em the shears was limitid—so the was, to our treasury. Our sheers went up to 17 dollars an 14½ sents in 4 days! We sold out an started another, an this wos the way we went on, till the vale of salt river wos bored like a pepper box. The copperhed varmints, what air settled here, drinks nothin but ile! It agreds with 'em. They heroickally sez they ar contreban of politicks, an like to grub an bore—it makes 'em forgit their sorrers; an they hopes to strike a vain of tar and sulphur sum of these daze, an that'll soot 'em better still.

Betsy Jane, I've guv you the modes operandy of strikin ile. The man wot got rich on wot 9 talers guv him, an inscribed patrioticky on his Buggy, *"Nine Talers Maid me a Man,"* was a fool long side the Wards. I'm coming to Baldinsville soon to cloze up thing undistinguished career, an opin in Bosting a establishment worthy of Betsy Jane. Tell Zeke Biglow to make a Coach and 4, an put on the panel a Orger as big as a main mast of a ship. I inten to make the Codfish riggins pale thare ineffectooal fires, as the postle sez. The Artemus corporation sends thee a oleagonius farewell kiss. No more at present.

From thy dearest luv,
ARTEMUS WARD.

DIDN'T BELIEVE IT.—A teacher in a western county in Canada, while making his first visit to his constituents, came into conversation with an ancient "Varmount" lady, who had taken up her residence in the backwoods. Of course, the school and the former teachers came in for criticism, and the old lady, in speaking of his predecessor, asked:

"Wa'al, master, what do you think he larns the schollards?"

"Couldn't say, ma'am. Pray, what did he teach?"

"Wa'al he told 'em that this 'ere airth was round, and went around; and all that sort of thing. Now, master, what do you think about such stuff? Don't you think he was an ignorant feller?"

Unwilling to come under the category of the ignorami, the teacher evasively remarked: "It really did seem strange, but still there are many learned men who teach these things!"

"Wa'al," says he, "if the airth is round, and goes reound, what holds it up?"

"O, these learned men say it goes round the sun, and that the sun holds it up by virtue of the law of attraction."

The old lady lowered her "specs," and, by way of climax, responded:

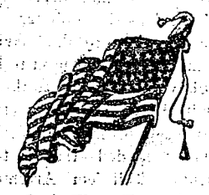
"Wa'al, if these high larn't men see the sun holds up the airth, I should liek to know what holds the airth up when the sun goes down!"

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 14, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Gov. Curtin's Address.

The address of Governor Curtin to the people of Pennsylvania which we publish to-day, will be read with interest by all. His affections have always been toward the soldiers, and now he recommends that the returning braves have such welcome as befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men who have saved the country and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania.

As the boys return in scattering squads the opportunity for immediate welcome is rendered inconvenient, and they only enjoy the greetings of gladdened friends and relatives. But there is a day approaching that will be entirely appropriate to a general as well as special welcome, and we trust our citizens will devote it accordingly. That day is the Fourth of July—the day heretofore commemorated as the anniversary of our Independence from British thraldom, and hereafter to be made more glorious as the anniversary of peace, and our superiority over armed resistance to our sway. This is the day recommended by the Governor for special observances of welcome to our returning defenders, and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen. We repeat, let the 4th be so celebrated.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, has very wisely determined to purge the different bureaus of his department of all those who have been known to have entertained disloyal sentiments; those who have not entertained disloyal sentiments, but who have affiliated with those who were disloyal; those who are inefficient, and those whose conduct, habits, and associations are adverse to the rules of decorum and propriety prescribed by a Christian civilization. A circular to this effect has been issued to the various heads of bureaus. If such a searching examination were instituted in all the public offices, the Government would soon get rid of a set of pestilent and sneaking sympathizers with treason, who, while drawing their pay and sustenance from the Government, do all in their power to injure their benefactor We suggest that the efficient soldiers be employed to fill the stations thus made vacant.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now Ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan,—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscription to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for *money* should ever again fall below its credit for *courage*. The same spirit that preserved the *geographical* integrity of the country will place its *pecuniary* integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

☞ General Grant arrived at Chicago the noon of June 10th and was enthusiastically received by a large concourse of citizens.

Gov. Curtin to the People of Pennsylvania.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, June 10, 1865.—*To the people of Pennsylvania:*—The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of rebellion are quenched: The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason recorded in history has been beaten to the earth. Our country is saved.

These blessings we owe—under God—to the unequalled heroism, civic and military, of *the people*. In the darkest hours, under the heaviest discouragements, falter who would, THEY never faltered.

They have been inspired with the determination to maintain the Free Government of our Fathers, the continued union of our whole country, and the grand republican principles which it is their pride and duty to defend for the sake, not only of themselves, but of the human race.

I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania have been among the foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts have been in the contest; their means and their blood have been poured out like water to maintain it.

The remnants of the heroic bands that left her soil to rescue their country, are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left tens of thousands of their brothers on many a bloody field. Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and families a grateful country will suitably provide.

Let the survivors who are now returning to us, have such welcome as befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men who have saved the country and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania.

I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Fears of Returning Soldiers.

We profess not to be of the number or the class who expect our returning soldiers to be a terror and a curse to society. The great body and the great heart of the nation do not entertain this silly apprehension. It is not a matter of surprise that such as had no esteem for our soldiers in the field should have little respect for them on their return. The number of such persons, however, is small.

Our army, in this war, has not been composed of the same sort of men that usually constitute the soldiery of a country, but of a far better class of men. No army ever had so extensive a moral and religous agency employed for its benefit. The best of mail facilities have been enjoyed, for keeping up, through epistolary correspondence, influences of home upon the absent men. Through letters and through the press, they have been kept in constant mindfulness of the ties that bound them to home, society and of the love and respect felt for them in neighborhoods where they belonged. Our soldiers knew what they were fighting for—government, peace, liberty, union, and their voluntary and severe sufferings for these ends have made them dearer to them than ever before. This gives strong assurance that they will not be disturbers of society, or worthless members of it.

That among so large a number of men as compose our armies, there should be some, nay, many bad characters, is not surprising, and it is not strange that, on returning from their long course of campaigning to the city of Washington, some should be guilty of misconduct and excesses. But that that these give ground for alarm, to the extent that some have felt it, we utterly disbelieve. The drinking, and consequently bad conduct referred to, was very limited, compared with the immense multitude of men suddenly brought together, and suddenly released, in a measure, from the close discipline of soldier life. This evil will grow rapidly less, as men approach and enter the old home scenes, and mingle, as sons, brothers, and fathers, with those whom they love.

Employment, in their individuality, will give new direction and impulse to their thoughts. The renewed and diversified associations in which they will be placed, will be helps to virtuous conduct. The esprit du corps of the soldier will be gently overlaid by the feelings of the citizen, the affections of the husband and father, and the offices of common life.

We believe our soldiers will be useful and honored members of society; as a class of men, their morals are not below the average. The bad ones should not be taken as samples but as exception. Our hope is, that every man will get into business of some kind as soon as possible, live soberly and honestly, and *be* something in the country for which he has done so much.

☞ The guerilla warfare in North Carolina expired with the rebellion. The prospects are that the movements to restore civil law through the inauguration of a new State government will call out the largest vote ever cast in the State, so anxious are the the people to return to peaceful pursuits.

A Question from the Potomac Army.

Camp of the 190th Penna. Vet. Vol.,
June 4, 1865.

MR. WM. LEWIS—SIR:—Hoping you will find room in your paper to publish these few lines, I ask this favor from you as a soldier's friend.

Many of us have been away from our homes, wives, parents, sisters, brothers, and all those dear to us, for nearly four years. We have cheerfully endured all the hardships and dangers a soldier has to encounter. We have not shrunk from dangor or death by rebel bullets on the field of battle; nor have we expressed a wish or desire to return to our homes as long as our country was in danger, or until we could do so with honor to ourselves.—But now, after the success that has attended our efforts and the necessity for further sacrifice of life is past, we know that peace is declared, and the wicked rebellion is conquered and crushed, also that our business and friends at home are anxiously waiting for us soldiers to return, and we now feel an intense anxiety to be discharged with the least possible delay, as it would save our Government millions of dollars.

We soldiers owe God a debt of gratitude for his protection while fighting for our glorious flag, for the success to our army and navy, for His innumerable blessings showered down upon us. The dark tempest is overpast, the once dashing and daring torrent which thought to conquer and overwhelm our united army, has become a placid lake; its black clouds gave way, and the sun of Victory rises high over the mountains and casts a halo of glory over us defenders and our glorious Union.

All hail to Pennsylvania, forever all hail,
Her valor shall fright and perfume every gale,
For the Union she strikes, for her God, and the right;
Her name will be remembered throughout the world with delight.

A. W., A SOLDIER.

Horrible Murder in Cambria.

Two Lone Women the Victims---Arrest of a Suspicious Character.

Our Ebonsburg correspondent, writing on the 9th, says: On last (Thursday) evening two women, named Miss Paul and Miss Munday, the latter a daughter of Martin Munday, residing by themselves in Croyle township, this county, were found at their home with their brains beaten out—one lying in the barn, and the other in the orchard, about fifty yards from the barn. It is supposed the latter had tried to escape by flight, but being overtaken was murdered. A large club was lying beside each. They were last seen on Wednesday evening about five o'clock, by a young lady passing by the house. It is suppssed the murderers entered the building with the intention of robbing the inmates, but being discovered committed murder to escape detection. The furniture was disarranged as if a general search had been instituted for valuables, but a dress belonging to Miss Paul, which contained $40, was overlooked. A small box belonging to Miss Munday was found broken open and the money missing. Miss Paul was aged seventy years and unmarried. Miss Munday was not seventeen years old. The authorities at Conemaugh have arrested and confined in the county jail a man by the name of John Ream, on suspicion of being connected with the murder. Ream is a graduate of the Western Penitentiary, having been sent there some years ago for theft.

Destructive Fire at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 9th.—At about two o'clock, this afternoon, the extensive building used for quartermaster and commissary stores, at the corner of Summer and Broad streets, known as Taylor's depot, was discovered to be on fire. The flames are supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive. About half of the building was destroyed. The other half, comprising the commissary stores, was saved.

The loss is estimated at between four and five millions, Several dwellings near the scene of conflagration were destroyed with their contents. So great was the heat that all approaches to the scene were impassible. Two or three employees are supposed to have perished in the flames.

LATER.

The destruction of Government property at the great fire to-day, it is believed, will cause a loss of between eight and ten million dollars. Within its walls were stored sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at one million dollars. The building was the largest of the kind in the country being 800 feet front by 200 feet deep.

Fortunately the buildings were separated by a fire wall, and the largest part of the front was by this precaution saved from destruction. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining that it was the work of an incendiary, and others of accident. A court of Inquiry will investigate the matter. The combustion was so rapid that the building was one sheet of flame before the fire department could work on it.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE WAR.—Official returns in the War Office show that the deaths in the army since the war broke out, so far as heard from, with the estimate made for those returns not yet handed in, including starved prisoners, &c., will aggregate about *three hundred and twenty five thousand!* These are the *deaths* alone. When we estimate the wounded in the ratio of three for every one killed—which is less than the usual average—we see at what a fearful sacrifice of life and limb the nation has preserved its existence.

REDUCING THE WAGES.—There appears to be a general agreement among railroad companies and proprietors of machine shops, etc., to reduce the wages of employees *fifteen* per cent., commencing with the present month. The new schedule causes great dissatisfaction among the employees, who allege that the increase of wages was postponed until the latest possible moment, and that the reduction is premature, inasmuch as the cost of living has not declined sufficiently to warrant a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages.

☞ The number of troops to be mustered out during the month of June, it has been computed, will exceed 120,000

New Arrangements of Military Divisions.

The following military divisions have been arranged:

First. The Military Division of the Atlantic.—This comprises the Department of the East, the Department of Pennsylvania, the Middle Department, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. To be commanded by Maj. General Meade. Headquarters at Philadelphia.

Second. The Military Division of the Mississippi.—This includes the Department of the Ohio and the Northwest, the Department of the Missouri and of Arkansas. To be commanded by Maj. General Sherman. Headquarters at St. Louis.

Third. The Military Division of the Tennessee.—This comprises Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. To be commanded by Major General H. Thomas. Headquarters at Nashville.

Fourth. The Military Division of the Southwest.—This comprises Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Arizona. To be commanded by Major General Sheridan. Headquarters at New Orleans.

Fifth. The Military Division of the Pacific.—To be commanded by Major General Halleck. Headquarters at San Francisco.

These divisions are severally divided into departments, with a special commander, who has not yet been determined upon in all cases.

[From the Washington Republican.]

Ironing Jeff. Davis—The Way and Why it was Done.

Why and how Jeff. Davis was manacled, or whether he was manacled at all, has been enveloped in some uncertainty. It is true that irons were placed on his feet, but they were subsequently removed—when they had answered their purpose.

Not only was he imperious and haughty, as usual, but he became absolutely obstreperous, insulting the guard, abusing the officers and their Government, throwing his food at his attendants, and tearing a secession passion to tatters generally—sometimes threatening others, sometimes melo-dramatically courting a bayonet puncture of his own breast.

As a necessity, (and possibly as a punishment and warning,) orders were given to place manacles on his feet.

The Captain in charge, attended by a blacksmith and manacles, approached, saying: "Mr. Davis, I have a very unpleasant duty to perform." "My God," exclaimed Jeff. "you don't intend to put those things on me."—Such were the orders; the captain could only obey. Jeff remonstrated. They should never be put on. The captain must go to General Halleck and have the order countermanded.—The captain replied, "but, Mr. Davis, the order came from Gen. Halleck."

Davis insisted that the order must be countermanded. The captain said: "You are a military man, Mr. Davis, and know that my only course is—to obey orders." Jeff then went off in a more towering passion than before, and declared he would never be ironed alive. After becoming a little more cool, and mechanically placing one foot on a stool, the captain told the blacksmith to proceed.

Leaning forward to take to his arms the heels of his rebel majesty, Jeff seized him, and with a vigorous push tumbled him backwards on the floor, while the blacksmith, justly indignant, hurled his hammer at "the President," but missed him. Davis then attempted to seize a gun, and asked to be bayoneted. The guards presented bayonets, and the captain feared he might rush upon them, and so ordered the guard to fall back.

The Captain then called on four stout men, and ordered them to lay Jeff on his bunk, which they did, the prisoner resisting with preternatural strength, and writhing in their grasp while the blacksmith hammered on the rivit with a will. When placed in his chair again, Jeff looked in utter despair upon his manacled limbs and burst into tears.

This medicine had the desired effect and the great rebel became comparatively docile, far less defiant but more depressed; and the irons have since been removed.

It was feared that he would starve himself to death, refusing persistently to eat soldier's rations, (which C. C. Clay munches without a murmur,) and his physician prescribed a more agreeable diet, which the President ate with great avidity, and still enjoys this extra fare.

OUR RETURNING VETERANS.—The Boston Post speaks as follows of our returned soldiers, and the remarks are applicable in every locality in the North, East, and West: "We know not of a more impressive sight than to witness the return of our soldiers from the war—hardy, sunburnt, honest, brave men, who have nobly performed their duty, and quietly come back to homes more dear for the sacrifices they have made in their defence, and to enjoy those rights and that national unity their fathers entrusted to their care, and which they can now bequeath to their children. Almost silently they pass through our streets, claiming no immunity, asking no applause, seemingly unconscious of the great service they have rendered. They departed amid shouts, with new banners, and music and benedictions. They have realized their country's hopes—they have honored her by their fidelity, they have saved her by their gallantry; and although they may not be received with noisy demonstrations, the gratitude of their fellow citizens will be a crown of glory to them as lasting as their lives. The vast consequences of their action are not yet realized, but time will develop the great results, and brighter and brighter will their deeds appear as long as the seasons shall endure.

HONORING WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The rule has been adopted in all the departments at Washington, that when any vacancy occurs that it is not absolutely necessary to fill immediately, the place is to be kept open until some wounded officer or soldier can be found who is competent to fill the position. All the minor officers under the Government, such as messengers, laborers, &c., hereafter will be filled by crippled soldiers. None others will be appointed

NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ Ten guerillas were hung by the citizens of Cass county, Ga., a few days since.

☞ A dispatch from Chattanooga to the *Gazette* says that the officers of one of the Richmond banks, while on the way to that place with the assets of the bank, were attacked by robbers near Washington, Ga., and robbed of $200,000.

☞ A band of guerillas was recently exterminated in North Carolina. Their camp was surrounded. They fought desperately, asked no quarter, and got none, not one escaping. None of our men were killed, and but one wounded.

☞ Mexican emigration, which is but another name for fillibustering, has suddenly cooled off, both here and on the other shore of the continent. The grand headquartes in New York is deserted—the rush is over—and nobody has gone to Mexico.

☞ General Scott and Sherman had an interview at West Point a few days ago. General Scott remarked to Gen. Sherman: "I am glad to see you here to-day unhurt. You have made a great name, sir; you broke the back of the rebellion, sir."

☞ The 6th Army Corps, Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright commanding, passed through Washington, in review, on Thursday last.

☞ Mrs. Lincoln is now temporarily residing at a country seat, five miles out of Chicago.

☞ Reliable information from Macon and points North of that, represent that the whole of Georgia is in a starving condition.

☞ A Nashvllle despatch says that Col. Duvall, the rebel guerilla leader, who came in two weeks ago, has returned to his old quarters, in the vicinity of Columbia and Pulaski, and is busily engaged in reorganizing guerilla bands.

☞ A formal demand has been made on the Spanish Government for the immediate surrender of the rebel ram Stonewall. No answer has been received, as the demand was made on the home Government on Madrid.

☞ There are now about 60,000 sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals throughout the country. This number is being rapidly reduced by discharges of convalescents.

☞ The Cincinati Gazette's Chattanooga despatch says that the ordnance building had exploded setting fire to and consuming the warehouses filled with Government stores. The loss to the Government is $150,000. Between ten and fifteen persons were killed and wounded. The explosion was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

☞ A letter received at Washington June 10th, dated United States steamer Penguin, off Galveston, May 27th, says: The forts at Sabine Pass, Texas, surrendered to the United States steamer Owasco yesterday. The American flag was hoisted over the works at 4 o'clock, P. M. We expect Galveston to surrender in a few days.

Candidates.

POOR DIRECTOR—
We are requested to announce HENRY A. MARK, of Juniata township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention to be held in August next.
Juniata township, June 14, '65-tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—
We are requested by many friends of Capt. SAMUEL L. HUYETT, of Porter township, who is still in the service, to announce him as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.
Porter tp., June 14, 1865-tc.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—
The suggestion contained in the *Journal & American* of last week, bringing forward the name of THOMAS FISHER of Huntingdon, for Associate Judge meets with decided approval in our section of the county. Mr. Fisher has been long known by the farmers in this valley as a man of sound judgment and strict integrity, and we know that he is the *right* man for the place
June 14, '65-tc.* PENN & WALKER.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.—
We are authorized to announce Capt. THOMAS S. McCAHAN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the approval of the Union Co. convention to convene during the month of August next.
Huntingdon, May 31, 1865.-tc*

COUNTY TREASURER.—
We are requested to announce WILLIAM WILLIAMS of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention to be held in August.
Huntingdon, June 7, '65-tc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

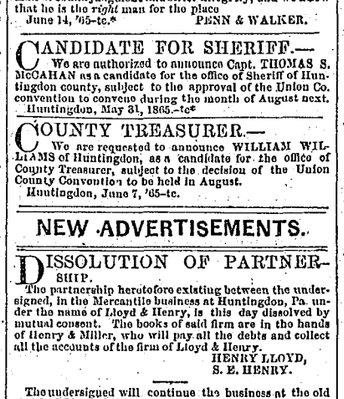
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Mercantile business at Huntingdon, Pa. under the name of Lloyd & Henry, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of said firm are in the hands of Henry & Miller, who will pay all the debts and collect all the accounts of the firm of Lloyd & Henry.
HENRY LLOYD,
S. E. HENRY.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand of Lloyd & Henry under the name of Henry & Miller, and respectfully solicit public patronage.
SAMUEL HENRY,
JOHN S. MILLER.
June 14, '65-4t.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Wednesday, JUNE 14, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
EXPRESS. P. M.	MAIL. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	EXPRESS P. M.	MAIL P. M.	
LE 6 10	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 01	AR 6 20	
6 27	8 17	McConnellstown,	11 41	5 57	
6 34	8 24	Pleasant Grove,	11 37	5 50	
6 48	8 38	Marklesburg,	11 23	5 36	
7 02	8 52	Coffee Run,	11 10	5 22	
7 09	8 59	Rough & Ready,	11 02	5 14	
7 21	9 11	Cove,	10 49	5 05	
7 25	9 15	Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00	
AR 7 40	AR 9 30	Saxton,	LE 10 30	LE 4 45	
LE 7 50	LE 9 40		AR 10 20	AR 4 35	
8 00	10 00	Riddlesburg	10 06	4 15	
8 18	10 08	Hopewell	9 52	4 07	
8 30	10 20	Piper's Run	9 40	3 55	
8 42	10 35	Hamilton,	9 25	3 40	
8 57	10 47	Bloody Run,	9 13	3 28	
AR 9 00	AR 10 50	Mount Dallas,	9 10	LE 3 25	
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.					
	LE 10 40	Saxton,	AR 9 20	4 30	
	10 55	Coalmont,	9 05	4 15	
	AR 11 00	Crawford,	8 55	4 05	
	AR 11	Dudley,	LE 8 50	4 00	
		Broad Top City,			

Huntingdon June 14, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.



EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK.
THE BEST IN USE.
For Forks, address Wheeler, Melick & Co., Manufacturers, Albany, N. Y.
For Town, County or State Rights, address Palmer & Wickersham, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y.
Pat'd by N. Palmer, Sep. 30, 1862 and March 3, 1863.

☞ The above Fork is for sale at the Hardware store of Jas. A. Brown, Huntingdon, Pa.
june 7, '65-tf.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Jacob Barnet, dec'd.]
The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to audit and decide upon the exceptions filed to the account of Isaac Taylor, Admr., of Jacob Barnet, dec'd., late of Cass tp., and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, 1865, at eleven o' clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Huntingdon, June 6, '65. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John Watter, dec'd.
The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds, in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of John Watter, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of JUNE next, when and where those interested will attend, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Huntingdon, May 31, 1865-td Auditor

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS.—
Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Huntingdon County, up to Friday the 16th inst., for the repairing or refitting of the Court room, in the Court House. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners office.
The carpenter work to be completed by the first Monday in August.
Also proposals will be received for putting in a heater for warming the Court room. Plan at the Commissioners office. By order of the Commissioners,
HENRY W. MILLER,
Huntingdon, June 6, '65-td. Clerk.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.
THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of
SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.
ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.
A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.
☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine.
Huntingdon, June 7, 1865. Z. YENTER.

CLASSIFICATION of MERCHANTS &c. in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year 1865.

	CLASS.	LICENSE.
Alexandria Borough,		
E. P. Walker,	14	7.00
J. R. Gregory,	14	7.00
William Moore,	14	7.00
Wm. M. Phillips,	14	7.00
Barree.		
Barton Green,	14	7.00
A. Crownover,	14	7.00
John B. Myton,	14	7.00
Brady,		
J. Deiffenbach,	14	7.00
Harshbarger, Hughes, & Co.	13	10.00
S. Sechrist,	14	7.00
Cassville.		
J. P. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. Henderson,	14	7.00
Clay.		
J. H. Adams,	14	7.00
R. Ashman,	14	7.00
Carbon.		
William Brown,	14	7.00
Dr. Wm. B. Roberts,	13	10.00
Reakirt, Bro. & Co.	14	7.00
Blair & Port,	12	12.50
Do	14	7.00
George Mears,	14	7.00
S. S. Bamberger,	14	7.00
Wm. A. Orbison,	14	7.00
R. B. Wigton,	10	20.00
Hughes & Torle,	12	10.50
Philip T. Doyle, (with liquors,)	14	10.50
James Gleason, " "	13	15.00
Powelton Coal & Iron Co.	10	20.00
T. M. Hedding,	14	7.00
G. A. Heaton,	14	7.00
Cromwell.		
David Etnier,	14	7.00
J. E. Orbison,	14	7.00
D. S. Baker, & Co.	14	7.00
Lorentz & Leamer,	14	7.00
Dublin.		
James Cree,	14	7.00
George Sipes,	14	7.00
W. G. Swan,	14	7.00
Franklin.		
John Q. Adams,	14	7.00
Alex. Ewing,	14	7.00
H. A. Bathurst & Co.	14	7.00
Shorb Stewart & Co.	13	10.00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	10	20.00
Hopewell.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7.00
D. Weaver,	14	7.00
W. P. Orbison,	14	7.00
Huntingdon Borough.		
Fisher & Sons.	12	12.50
D. P. Gwin,	13	10.00
M. Gutman,	13	10.00
J. A. Brown,	13	12.50
S. S. Smith,	13	10.00
Lloyd & Henry,	12	12.50
Wallace & Clement,	14	7.00
H. Roman,	14	7.00
Jos. Helgger,	14	7.00
Wm. Lewis,	14	7.00
Wm. A. Saxton.	14	7.00
Z. Yenter,	14	7.00
N. Corbin,	14	7.00
L. Bloom,	14	7.00
R. M. Cunningham & Co,	13	10.00
Simpson, Armitage & Co.	14	7.00
Cunningham & Etnier,	13	10.00
D. Africa & Son,	14	7.00
G. W. Swartz,	14	7.00
David McCabe,	14	7.00
John H. Westbrook,	14	7.00
Jackson.		
Freedom I. C.,	12	12.50
Henry Kohor,	14	7.00
W. H. Harper,	14	7.00
R. McBurney,	14	7.00
S. W. Myton,	13	10.00
Morris.		
R. A. Dorsey,	13	10.00
D. G. Owen,	13	10.00
Wm. Davis,	14	7.00
Penn.		
Wm. March,	14	7.00
G. B. Brumbaugh & Co.,	14	7.00
D. G. Cantner,	14	7.00
Porter.		
G. D. Green,	14	7.00
Samuel Hatfield,	14	7.00
Shirley.		
Etnier, Foust & Co.,	12	12.50
George McLaughlin,	13	10.00
B. J. Devor,	13	10.00
W. R. Leas,	14	7.00
W. A. Fraker,	14	7.00
W. H. Brewster,	14	7.00
Springfield.		
Madden & Antley,	14	7.00
N. K. Covert,	14	7.00
Decker Locke,	14	7.00
Tell.		
D. H. Morrison,	14	7.00
Union.		
G. W. Sunderland,	14	7.00
J. Bauman,	14	7.00
Walker,		
Joseph Douglas,	14	7.00
John Brewster,	14	7.00
Warriorsmark.		
W. C. Vantries,	14	7.00
B. F. Patton,	14	7.00
D. G. Owen, & Bro,	14	7.00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7.00
West.		
W. Moore & Son.	13	10.00
John Cresswell, & Son,	13	10.00
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
Walker & Bollinger,	14	7.00
Mrs. R. Myton, & Son,	14	7.00
Samuel Trontwine,	14	7.00
PATENT MEDICINES.		
John Read,		$10.00
Joseph Johnston,		5.00
EATING HOUSES.		
Henry Africa,		$10.00
John Free,		10.00
G. Wherley,		10.00
Henry Straus,		10.00
V. Crouse,		10.00
B. Cross,		10.00
J. A. Wilson,		10.00
Rudolph Neff,		10.00
Mrs. S. Wilson.		10.00
Mrs. R. Owen,		10.00
BILLIARD SALOONS.		
V. Crouse,		$30.00
P. H. Piper,		30.00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
Graffus Miller,		$25.00
P. Schneider,		15.00
George Nolte,		15.00
D. H. Foster,		15.00
J. Longenecker,		15.00
Colder & Brother,		25.00
John B. Weaver,		15.05
MERCHANT MILL.		
Thomas Elsher,	14	$7.00

An appeal will be held by the undersigned at the Treasurer's Office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 17th day of June next. Persons wishing to appeal will apply on or before that day, as none will be granted thereafter.
R. McDIVITT, Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1862, it is made the *duty* of the County Treasurer to sue out all licenses not lifted on or before the first day of July. Persons having licenses to lift, will save costs by calling and lifting the same previous to that time, as those not lifted within the time prescribed by law, will positively be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.
DAVID BLACK, Co. Treas
Huntingdon, June 7, '65-4t.

Photograph Frames;
A splendid assortment of large size just received and for sale at Lewis Book Store. tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, June 7 '65.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Huntingdon, June 7, 1865

The Confederacy Ended, the Rebellion Ended, the War Ended, and Jeff Davis will soon be "Ditto."
Not the least fact to notice is
GOLD HAS FALLEN WONDERFULLY,
All this has tended to have
The Price of Goods Reduced.
Merchants and others who desire to get the benefit of the Reduction.
CALL AT ONCE AT
R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE,
Opposite the Broad Top Corner,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Their stock consists of
ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,
Including PRINTS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CRASH, CARPETS, &c.
ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES,
Including SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, VINEGAR, FISH, G. A. SALT, DAIRY SALT, SOAP, CANDLES, CINAMON, SODA, MUSTARD &c., &c.,
ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO.
Including NATURAL LEAF, CONGRESS, CAVENDISH, SPUN ROLL, CUT AND DRY, &c.
ALL KINDS OF SEGARS,
Including HENRY CLAYS, COUNTRY SIXES, CHEROOTS, &c.
ALL KINDS OF NOTIONS,
Including SKIRT BRAID, SEWING SILK, SPOOL COTTON, ROUND COMBS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, COPY BOOKS, HAIR BRUSHES, POCKET BOOKS, FANCY SOAPS, &c., &c.
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS
Also YARN, WRAPPING PAPER, SHAKER HOODS, CANDY, BLACKING, &c., &c., &c.
Country trade supplied by order or otherwise.
R. M. CUNNINGHAM & CO.
Huntingdon, May 31, 1865-4t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Joseph Oburn, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Oburn, late of Jackson township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
WM. OBURN,
MARY OBURN,
may 31, 1865-6t Administrators.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Joseph Lefferd, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Lefferd, late of Juniata township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
LYDIA LEFFERD,
JOHN LEFFERD,
may 31, 1865-6t. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
Estate of Peter Curfman, dec'd.
Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Peter Curfman, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, proper

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 14, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Scratchings.

—Miss Mollie McCahan of Walker, has our thanks for a handsome boquet.

—The route of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad is now being surveyed between Chambersburg and Bedford.

—Our foreman wishes to present his thanks for a beautiful boquet sent him by a young lady. The "devil" would like to come in for his share also.

—We shall have to go to Virginia for fresh beef. At Lynchburg, Virginia, good beef steaks sell at twelve and a half cents, and roasts at ten cents per pound.

—The Penna. Grand Lodge of Good Templars will meet in Lewistown tomorrow, Wednesday. The Standing Stone Lodge of this place will send its Representatives.

—We understand that the one year men of the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry have been mustered out of the service. If such is the case the Huntingdon county boys will soon be marching home.

—It is the intention to let the water into the Pennsylvania canal at the several feeders between Columbia and Hollidaysburg, on the 15th inst., and that boating will commence on or about the 20th.

—Our clerks who have endeavored to have the stores closed at seven, have not yet succeeded in their object. We apprehend they are meeting with a few disappointments, that they alone know how to experience.

—A despatch of last week states that the 202d Pennsylvania Regiment is on duty in the coal regions, in order to quell any demonstration of riot that the miners may create. The companies of the regiment are stationed at Ashland, Pottsville and other places.

—The Fulton *Republican* says that a fine specimen of petroleum has been taken from a spring near Burnt Cabins, that county, and near the southern border of this county. It will not be long, we apprehend, before the citizens of the lower end will explore their regions.

—The Ebensburg *Alleghanian* of last week states that oil has been struck in Alleghany township, Cambria county, about eight miles from Ebensburg, which is of superior quality, and in quantities not unpleasing to contemplate. The oil was struck at a distance of three hundred and twenty-seven feet beneath the surface.

—Soldier trains continue to pass westward, and the times remind us of the days when they were marching down to Dixie. The boys look sunburnt and brawny, giving every indication of having "smelt gunpowder," —some *felt*, also,—and the frequent hurrahings assure us they are glad to meet their friends once more.

—Let us have a demonstration on the Fourth, is the cry all over the country. Surely, no demonstration will come from merely crying after it; we must meet the call in a proper way. Turn out, have your meetings and decide that forthwith you will commence preparations for a grand jubilee.

—The Juniata *Sentinel* mentions the following among the number of public improvements that are suggested to be introduced in the town of Mifflin:—A cemetery; a suitable monument in the Court yard or in the center of the proposed Cemetery in honor of the citizens who have been killed in battle or died in service; a free bridge; and a new Presbyterian church.

—A communication from Mooresville, this county, informs us that Thanksgiving day was well observed there, and at Manor Hill. The writer suggests, now that the war is over, and our brave boys are returning home, that there be a grand jubilee all over the country on the Fourth of July next. We cordially agree in his suggestion.

—It is time for pic-nics to be in vogue in this place as they are in other neighboring towns. One did come off on Saturday last in which the juveniles, or, rather, younger ladies, participated; let those moving in older circles and claiming the right to maturity be moving in the same direction. Our Ex says he likes nothing better than to see the lads and lasses enjoying themselves and "sowing their wild oats," in their youthful days.

—The printers of Lewistown are feasting highly this Spring on Ice Cream, strawberries, &c., and every week their local column has a "puff" for some ice cream they have tasted, and which they style the "best," "par excellence," &c. The ice cream dealers in that place must be very generous when they can delight printers so much as to make them envy their position. There are *only* nine ice cream saloons in Lewistown, and this must account for the printers' festivals.

A Monument in Memory of Huntingdon County's Dead Soldiers.

A few gentlemen in this place in a general conversation started the idea, that as the Nation will take care of the memory of its martyred President and of the officers of high rank who have fallen in the rebellion, so, small communities should not let die the names of the heroes who have fallen in the ranks and in the humbler offices. Why then might not we erect a Monument in this county in memory of the soldiers who have fallen in the war for the Union? It seems to meet with general favor from all, and wherever it has been since mentioned people say they would be glad to have the opportunity to help in the work.

In order to discuss the propriety of inaugurating such a movement in the county, we have been requested to say that a meeting of all who feel interested in the project will take place in the Court House

On Tuesday, June 20, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Let there be a representation from every township and town in the county, and do not wait for meetings to send you, but if your heart tells you this is right, come, and give it your counsel.

John Scott,	S. H. Reid,
George Taylor,	D. Black,
A. W. Benedict,	Geo. W. Johnston,
J. D. Campbell,	Wm. B. Leas,
R. Allison Miller,	T. S. McCahan,
G. W. Garrettson,	J. R. Simpson,
J. S. Stewart,	H. S. McCarthy,
W. B. Zeigler,	H. McManigill.

This noble object needs no words of commendation from us. Every patriot who has retained the memory of the contest just terminated, will cherish the memory of those connected with the contest who have fought for the perpetuity of the Nation; but more especially will those be honored who died defending the right. We are pleased to see the project brought thus far, as it has been the desire of many to have an opportunity to aid in honoring the departed brave. The opportunity is now presented; let patriots work its fulfillment.

Get Your Life Insured.

It behooves the merchant, mechanic, farmer, professional man, and, indeed, *every* man and woman to secure to self and family the privileges of Life Insurance. It is well for the husband and father to insure promptly, and thus save his little ones from want, and provide for them a home. It is well for the young man to secure the benefits of such a valuable investment as that of Life Insurance. And it is well, too, to insure in a first-class Company—one in which the most favorable terms for Insurance are presented, the most skillful and experienced management is observed, and one where the best provisions are made. This is claimed for the North America Life Insurance Company of New York, and we would urge all to insure their lives in this popular and reliable Company. Our well known gentlemanly friend, Wm. J. Geissinger, Agent, who is now in this place, will remain for a short time to receive subscribers, and give all the necessary information that they may desire, in relation to the benefits of Insurance, and the reliability of the Company he represents. Mr. G's. office is at No. 434 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

It is Expected

That we will have a celebration on the coming Fourth. Citizens have asked us, and we in turn have asked citizens whether the project will fall through, now that is started so far as to be proposed. Our people expect it, and it remains for the "go-ahead" individuals to make the preparations.—There will be a disappointment among the generality of our citizens if nothing is done to commemorate the 4th of July, 1865.

We suggest that a meeting be held on some suitable evening this week for the purpose of instituting some arrangements for holding a celebration on next Fourth of July. This plan is already being adopted in other places and is the surest way of having the thing accomplished.

Terrible Accident.

On the afternoon of Thursday last, while the camel back engine, the Tuscarora, was at a point three miles and a half above Saxton, on the B. T. R. R., by some cause or other its boiler exploded, shattering the engine completely. The engineer, James Campbell, was thrown some distance, had his head frightfully gashed, and his ankle crushed. He died almost instantly. The fireman, Alex. Long, was scalded, and two brakemen were also injured. We learn that the deceased was a resident of Altoona, where his parents are living. There was a lady seated on the engine alongside the engineer a short time previous to the explosion, who luckily got off in time to escape injury.

Turn Out.

Those interested in the project of erecting a monument in memory of Huntingdon county's dead soldiers are requested to meet in the Court House next Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. It is expected and desired that there will be a good turn out of citizens of the county, so that the movement will at once be inaugurated. Let representatives from every town and township of the county attend, and do not wait to be sent. We must not be behind neighboring counties in the good work of honoring the memory of the departed braves.

Want to Come Home.

We have received a communication from a Corporal in the 188th Penna. Regiment, in which he complains of the injustice of keeping them stationed at Richmond after it is taken, and the rebellion ended. The duty he says they have to do is, to construct and repair Southern bridges and make race grounds, besides drilling twice a day. The writer states some of his superior officers sent petitions to the War Department to keep them in the service as long as troops are wanted; this they did, too, by falsely stating the troops had given their consent. "The constant cry in camp is," the writer proceeds, "When will they send us home? We are all anxious to get home, and we hope our northern friends will do all they can for us,"

New Mail Cars.

The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company have placed upon the road a number of new cars expressly for the accommodation of the U. S. mail service. They are very handsomely constructed and conveniently arranged for the use intended. The mail messenger has now a car to himself, and is required to receive letters, others than those deposited in regular offices, and mail them on the car. This gives the people at all points an opportunity to get letters into the mail at the last moment before the departure of the train. Since the mail cars have been placed upon the road, the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg has been made two divisions viz:—from Philadelphia to Altoona, and from Altoona to Pittsburg.

$1500 Premium to American Writers.

The publisher of the *Home Weekly*, Philadelphia, announces that he will give $1000 for the best story, $300 for the second best, $100 for the third, and two premiums each of $50 for those next best. The merits of the stories to be decided by eminent and well-known literary men, whose names will be published with their decisions. All manuscripts must be sent in by the 1st of October, 1865. Edgar Poe wrote his famous story of "The Gold Bug" as a prize story for this paper, and the writers of the United States have now an opportunity of giving the public a chance of seeing what talent we have among us, and we hope those who are still unknown to fame, but feel that they have in them "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," should at once set to work and send to the *Home Weekly*, Philadelphia, the results of their genius.

Killed by Lightning.

Lamentable Occurrence.—On Monday afternoon last, says the Altoona Tribune, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, two young girls named Hamilton and Plummer residing in Logantown, in the suburbs of our borough, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. They were in an outhouse at the time, from which smoke was seen issuing shortly after the occurrence by a passer by, and upon going to ascertain the cause discovered to his horror the lifeless bodies of the unfortunate girls. Their clothing was almost entirely burned from their bodies by fire communicated from the death-dealing fluid.

Change of Schedule.

The trains on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad commence running on a new schedule on Wednesday June 14th. The Mail Passenger train will leave here in the morning at 8 and arrive at Dudley at 11 10. A mail will leave Dudley at 8 50 A. M. and arrive here at 12 01. The Express Passenger will leave here in the evening at 6 10, arriving at Mt. Dallas at 9. An Express also leaves Dudley at 4 P. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 6 20 P. M. For further particulars see advertisement.

—We understand that preparations for a "big time" on the Fourth are being made in the Broad Top regions, in honor of the suppression of rebellion, the return of our soldiers and the advent of peace. We predict that the spirit of patriotic enthusiasm will possess the citizens of every portion of our county on that day, and there will be a "big time" generally. That is what we want to see.

—Our new office is rapidly being finished, and it is expected that we can move in by the first of July. There is plenty of light, plenty of elbow-room, and plenty of elbow-grease, to see, to work, and to do a good job of printing from an advertisement the size of a finger nail to a poster as large as our newspaper. Send in your jobs.

Amendment to the Common School Law.

By a most sensible amendment to the School Law of this State, passed last winter, the minimum age for children to be admitted to the common schools was changed from five to six years of age. Nurses, cradles, rocking horses, baby jumpers and tin rattles will no longer, of necessity form a part of ordinary school house furniture, much to the delight of school ma'ams and school masters everywhere.

Juniata Ahead.

On Wednesday last we were presented with another beautiful boquet, from Juniata township, by Miss. Sadie Heiffner. She will please accept our thanks.

Fire.

A flour mill in Newton Hamilton was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. It is supposed to have been fired by incendiaries. We have not learned particulars.

A "Sacrifystal" Letter.

We have received the following letter from a friend. Comment upon it is unnecessary:

Joon 9, 1865.

MR. EDITUR:—I've had a skore off trublesum thinkin fur sum days. Mrs. Fyser insists on my sacryfysing mysef too my country. She saz, Sacry, my dear, why don't you bee a grate man, why don't you offer yuresef befour the people too get an offis. These consoling wurds sit mee to thinkin, as I seereenly dosed on my restless pillar off a butifull munelit nite, while the muskeeters sang there hungery requium arround my downy kouch. I saz too mysef, I saz, Mr. Fyser, yure not bean a patreot, although your lived in thiss grate land of liberty frum yuhhud, yit yure never devoted a day too thee proteckshun off her revecred institushuns. This oncomplementary sujestion maid me feal ugly, and from that minnit, Mr. Editur, I conkluded to reform. I ruminated under my past career; how I had resisted with butifull firmness awl human desires for gloery on the feeld off strife: how I had listond, with most husbandal affectshun, too thee very natral rekwests off Mrs. Fyser, when she bended upon me wun or too off her swetest dimples, and inn such suthing acksents she sed, 'Sacry, my deer, don't go, don't think off it; yu'll brake my heart; only weight a kuple of yores, and then yu kan use yure pourful intealect in the lejislatur hauls. We must hav statemen to, Mr. Fyser, and if you with tru morale kurage resist the kalls too gloery and renoun now offered too awl on thee battle feeld yu will live to serve yure country in anuther sfere. When thee war is over, then ofer yuresef a livin sacryfise on the alter off yure country; then foresake frends, home and fireside for too enter the feroful strife off wurds, and then conduct yuresef with kuragis bravery agenst the enemies of yure country."

Sich argyments as these, Mr. Editur, I cudn't resist; brute stronth must cum down befour sientific reson. Mrs. Fyser willed and I wilted.

As I set beneeth thee verdent shade off my paternal home, while the jentle summer breze frum its mowntin fastness waved its condolens around my thinkin brow, I pondered and I desided to sacryfise my talents, my life, my helth, Mrs. Fyser, and my all too my country's caul. With the glowrious kam, hartcasin konshusness off having performed a sacryfisial deed, I grabed my guse-kwil too inform you off my determinashun, and too have you inform awl yure constitushunists that I am willing. I don't want to be President; it's most as bad as goin too war; but I'd take Congress, that pays purty well, and has sum oner attached, if I kan git on thee good side off sum poor, oprest and sufrin Ethiopium whu has been expulshuned frum a strete car, and nobly stand up inn defense of the thus oprest.

Inn kase their ain't no vacancy their I'm willin too go too Harisburg. Plezo let me no, Mr. Editur, when I'll leve, so I kan make preparashuns too leve, and inn yure letter tell me how much a yere a feller gits for bein sheriff, and tresury, and superviser.

The kam stillness off a Joon mornin maid dubly redolent by the hallushinatin korus off a wipperwill from the subarbs of a naboring crick, is wafted around me as I seal mysef too a public lif and subscribe mysef,

SACRY FYSER.

☞ Payne, the man who attempted Secretary Seward's life, has been recognized as Richard Lee, son of the rebel Admiral Lee, and nephew of Genl. Lee.

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst., by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, at the Jackson House, HARRY L. FISHER, of Virginia, to Miss. MAGGIE READY, of Broad Top City.

DIED,

After a brief illness at the house of his son-in-law Charles H. Miller, on Wednesday morning, 7th inst., WM. E. WELCH, Esq., formerly of Bellefonte, in the 79th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any Hops in town. Store on South east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. JAS. B. WALLACE.

DR. STRICKLAND.—The valuable remedies offered by this regularly educated physician, who came here from Tennessee, highly recommended, will be found advertised in our columns. His office is No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

We would advise any one suffering from a distressing cough or any affliction of the throat or lungs, to try Dr. Strickland's Mcleliftuous Cough Balsam; it is for sale at the drug stores.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June, 14

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,25@9,00
Common and Superfine	$6,00@6,25
Rye Flour	$5.25
Corn Meal	$3 bl $4.50
Extra White Wheat	$2,25@2,10
Fair and Prime Red	$1,70@1,95
Rye	95
Corn, prime Yellow	75
Oats	58
Barley	$1 bu $1.00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$17.50
Timothy	$4,50
Flaxseed	$2.50
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour Bbl	$8,50
Extra do do	4,00
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,40
Rye	1,10
Corn	95
Oats	50
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	1,60
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	15
Eggs	15
Lard	30
Ham	22
Shoulder	20
Sides	14
Tallow	10

"J's" communication is crowded out.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent, amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 *note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
81	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3 10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium; as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Bank, and Private Bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Huntingdon.
First National Bank of Hollidaysburg
First National Bank of Altoona.
First National Bank of Bellefonte.
First National Bank of Harrisburg.

my24,1865

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

May. 23, '65.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, May. 17, '65.

PIANOS & MELODIANS FOR SALE
NO CABINET ORGANS.
Not a Sole Agent.

PROFESSOR HUGH COYLE offers for sale the celebrated PIANOS of STECK & CO., New York, which he considers cannot be surpassed in touch or tonability by any instrument in the market.

Notwithstanding Steinway & Co's. instruments are considered superior by certain agents, the Professor can only pronounce them good, for there is an uncertainty in the tone which he will not recommend. As Steck is the only manufacturer that gives A PRINTED GUARANTEE for the durability of his instrument, I have no hesitation in recommending the same.

Prof. Coyle is a Judge, from the fact that he has had twenty years experience in teaching music, which of itself qualifies him to recommend any instrument, but Steck's in particular.

The community can use their discretion in purchasing Instruments, but Professor Coyle feels himself a judge, and notwithstanding all fictitious advertisements, he would recommend Steck & Co's. in preference to all others.

PROF. H. COYLE.

Huntingdon, May 24, 1865-3m

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILE

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.

May 17, 1865-tf.

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
MRS. R. J. SAGER'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, May 17, '65-tf.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.

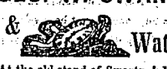
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

He is also sole agent for the celebrated SEWING MACHINES OF GROVER & BAKER, and would respectfully request persons wishing to buy Machines to call and examine his before purchasing others, as they are unequalled by any Machine manufactured.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

D. M. GREENE,
Opposite D. P. Gwin's Store.
May 17, '65-tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

GEO. W. SWARTZ,
Clock &  Watch Maker,
At the old stand of Swartz & McCabe,
HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
my10,1865-6m

Exchange Hotel,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg.
TERMS LIBERAL.
may3, 1865-1y.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, May 10, 1865.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.

HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of

MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS,
SCHOOL,
AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,
MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.
Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

More Goods!
OWING to the GREAT RUSH at
LLOYD & HENRY'S
For GOODS, Mr. Henry has gone east to lay in a heavy stock. my10-2w
LOOK OUT FOR LOW PRICES.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE.
april19,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

THE REBELLION
AND
HIGH PRICES PLAYED OUT.
GEORGE SHAEFFER,
Nearly opposite the Globe office, respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a fine stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
of all kinds, for Men, Women & Children
The stock has been selected with care, as to style and quality, and will be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times. The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock.
☞ New work and repairing done to order.
Huntingdon, May 3, 1865-2m.

GOOD NEWS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send
GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,
and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.
Having moved my store to the large and commodious Bricker Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE, HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought from the makers since the decline in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN,
April 5, '65, Huntingdon, Pa.

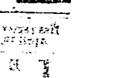
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN
THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of
Dry Goods,
Clothing, Wool
on Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,
and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of LADIES' COATS
All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.
☞ New Goods received daily.
May10 1865. SIMON COHN.

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

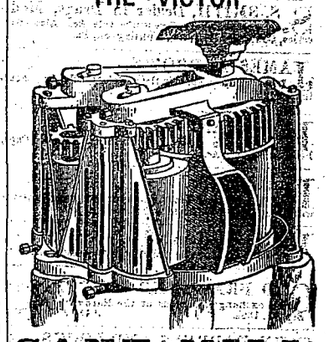
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.
CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
CHARLES PLATT, Sec'y.
J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.
Feb. 21, '65-6m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY,
E. O. & G. W. COLDER,
HAVING entered into copartnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 25, 1865-tf.



COACH SHOP.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
DAVID MINGLE respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Bent, where he is prepared to do all kind of
LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK
in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
☞ NEW WORK will be made to order at prices to suit the times. DAVID MINGLE.
Huntingdon, March 23, 1865-3m*

1865. 1865.
THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.
NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS.
COOK'S
SUGAR EVAPORATOR,
MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!
SORGO HAND BOOK, *FREE.*
CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST.
Prince & Co.'s New AUTOMATIC ORGANS, The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Send for Circulars, &c. FREE.
A. E. BRUMBAUGH,
SOLE AGENT,
ap12, 1865-3m James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.
ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
August 12, 1868. Huntingdon, Pa.

LAW ASSOCIATION.
The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa., Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.
A. W. BENEDICT.
July 20, 1864. J. SEWELL STEWART.

WILLIAM D. GEMMILL,
Stock Broker,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS,
LOANS, Etc.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Office—511 Market street, Philad'a
ap19-2m*

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.
The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
March 3, '65.-3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
mch22-3m.

T. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

POUDRETTE!
[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]
A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia,
POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags, —delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.
Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865-1mos.

MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 421 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now opened their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE
By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.
☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.
March 8, '65-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
POULTON'S BILLIARD SALOON
HARRISBURG.
The oldest Billiard Saloon, and one of the best regulated in the State, is Poulton's, situated in the rear of Brant's Hall, near Third street. Being in the business for over 30 years, he thoroughly understands the wants and desires of players. His room is the largest and best lighted in the city. The cues are always in the best order, and his tables cannot be excelled by any in the State.
He gives the business his direct, superintendence, and can assure the public that they can find better entertainment at his saloon than at any other in the city.
No liquor sold on the premises—every man to his own business.
March 25, 1865. tf

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 18, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionories, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Saltery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

1865. 1865.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon april 12, '65.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.
HENRY M'MANIGALL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fish,
Shoulders,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which for CASH on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf J. M. WISE.

CHEAP PUMPS.
JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3'64.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

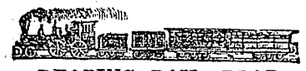
WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

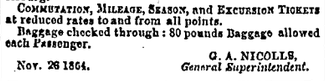
It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.
Dec 16, 1862.

1865. THE 1865.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.



READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.
The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.
Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.
Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.
Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
Nov. 26 1864. G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING O F TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANG EMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD			
MAIL.	ACCOM.	PASS. & MAIL.	EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	MAIL.	PASS. & MAIL.	ACCOMODATION	HARR'G. ACC.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....		2 10
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01		2 10
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....		2 10
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46		1 53
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35		1 40
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20		1 22
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....		1 14
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	SpruceCreek,	8 41	9 07		1 07
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....		12 50
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44		12 40
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....		12 28
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....		12 22
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25		12 17
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10		12 00
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.		P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.
The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.
The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.
The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

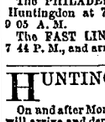
SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
ACCOM.	MAIL.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
LE 4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 6 58	
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 38	
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 06	6 30	
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14	
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 50	
5 03	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43	
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31	
5 25	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	11 10	5 25	
AR 5 40	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 55	LE 5 10	
LE 5 50	LE 9 50		AR 10 46	AR 5 00	
6 10	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 39	
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31	
6 34	10 34	Piper's Run,	10 00	4 15	
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 56	
7 06	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 29	3 44	
AR 7 10	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40	

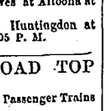
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 50
6 00	11 15	Coalmont,	9 15	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,
At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer
Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.
Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.
Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.


J. M. CUNNINGHAM.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J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, SUCCESSORS to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.
We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

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PHILADELPHIA.
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,
New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.
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Washington and his Generals.
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Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.
Robinson's University Algebra.
[See School Books in another column.]

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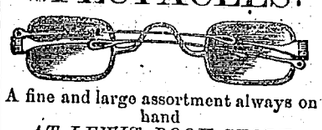

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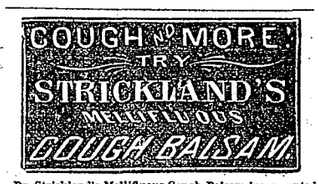

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Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.
Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.
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Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
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